

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Commission recommends that Congress increase funding for the BBG's Internet anti-censorship activities targeted at China. The BBG should be encouraged to refine its efforts to prevent illegitimate use of its services in order to avoid incidentally blocking inoffensive Web sites.
- The Commission recommends that Congress prohibit disclosure by U.S. companies to the Chinese government, in the absence of formal legal action by the Chinese government, of information about Chinese users or authors of online content. Congress should require that where a U.S. company is compelled to act, it shall inform the U.S. government. A compilation of this information should be made publicly available semi-annually.
- The Commission recommends that Congress create an entity within the executive branch to develop a comprehensive strategy to combat state-sponsored blocking of the Internet and persecution or harassment of users. The strategy should include the development and deployment of anti-censorship technologies. The strategy must adhere to certain universally recognized limitations that may appropriately be imposed, but should minimize incidental blocking of inoffensive Web sites.
- The Commission recommends that Congress urge the Executive Branch to respond to the Chinese government's efforts to block VOA and RFA broadcasts and Web sites by vigorously and frequently raising to high-level officials of China's government the United States' displeasure with this practice of censorship and requesting that the government cease this practice. Additionally, Congress should recommend that the executive branch monitor the broadcasts in the United States of electronic media controlled by the Chinese government, such as China Central Television (CCTV), and develop and implement a plan to issue corrections

of factual errors contained in those broadcasts and disseminate them to news media and influential persons and organizations within Chinese-speaking communities in the United States as well as examine other actions that may be appropriate to directly counter these practices.

## ENDNOTES

1. The OpenNet Initiative is a joint program composed of the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto's Munk Centre for International Studies, the Harvard Law School's Berkman Center for Internet & Society, and Cambridge University's Advanced Network Research Group at the Cambridge Security Programme.
2. Available on the Commission's Web site at <http://www.uscc.gov>.
3. Claudia Blume, "China's Management of Avian Influenza Gets Mixed Reviews," *Voice of America*, October 25, 2005.
4. China Internet Network Information Center, *16th Statistical Survey Report on the Internet Development in China* (Beijing, China, Chinese Academy of Sciences: July 2005).
5. "Premier Wen Urges Quickening Pace of Information Technology," *Xinhua*, October 29, 2004.
6. OpenNet Initiative, *Internet Filtering in China in 2004–2005: A Country Study* (April 14, 2005).
7. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of Derek Bambauer, April 14, 2005, pp. 34–35; U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of James Mulvenon, April 14, 2005, p. 78.
8. Reporters Without Borders press release, "The 11 Commandments of the Internet in China," (Paris, France: September 26, 2005).
9. "China Is Largest Jailer of Cyber Dissidents," *Reuters*, June 24, 2004.
10. Amnesty International, *Annual Report 2005* (London, United Kingdom: May 25, 2005).
11. Liu Di, "The Powerful Voice of a Mouse," *Washington Post*, December 7, 2003, p. B-2.
12. "Government to Close Down Unregistered Web Sites," *Xinhua*, June 24, 2005.
13. "China Closes Web Site That Reported Taishi Village Standoff," *Radio Free Asia*, October 3, 2005.
14. Reporters Without Borders press release; "Five Resign From Editorial Board in Solidarity With Dismissed Magazine Editor," (Paris, France: December 6, 2004).
15. Reporters Without Borders press release, "Appeal Court Upholds Ten-Year Prison Sentence Against Journalist Shi Tao" (Paris, France: July 1, 2005).
16. Reporters Without Borders, *China—2004 Annual Report*, (Paris, France, March 3, 2004).
17. Reporters Without Borders press release, "Journalist on Daily Nanfang Dushi Bao has Two Fingers Cut Off," (Paris, France: May 20, 2005).
18. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of Frank Smyth, April 14, 2005, p. 96.
19. Paul Mooney, "Internet Fans Flames of Chinese Nationalism," *Yale Global*, April 4, 2005.
20. Xiao Qiang, "China's First Internet-Organized Protests," *Asia Wall Street Journal*, April 27, 2005.
21. "China Goes Undercover to Sway Opinion on Internet," *Reuters*, May 19, 2005.
22. Jane Macartney, "Message to the Mob: China Texts Protest Ban," *The Times*, May 2, 2005.
23. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of Edward Friedman, April 14, 2005, p. 115.
24. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of Yu Maochun, April 14, 2005, p. 121. This refers to China's portrayal of Western-style democracy, including such events as elections and debates over civil liberties. China at times employs a unique and misleading interpretation of the term democracy in a positive light, such as in speaking of a dictatorship of the Communist Party that is purportedly attuned to popular desires. See, for example: Information Office of the State Council of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China, *Building of Political Democracy in China*, (Beijing, China: October 2005).

25. U.S. National Security Council, *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America* (Washington, DC: September 2002). <http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.pdf>

26. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of Kenneth Berman, April 14, 2005, p. 89.

27. P.L. 108-199.

28. U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, *Hearing on China's State Control Mechanisms and Methods*, testimony of Kenneth Berman, April 14, 2005, pp. 89-92.

29. OpenNet Initiative press release, "Unintended Risks and Consequences of Circumvention Technologies: The IBB's Anonymizer Service in Iran," May 5, 2004.

30. Human Rights Watch press release, "Yahoo! Risks Abusing Rights in China," (New York, NY: August 9, 2002).

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32. Peter Goodman, "Yahoo Says It Gave China Internet Data," *Washington Post*, September 12, 2005, p. A-30.

33. "Microsoft Censors Chinese Blogs," *BBC News*, June 14, 2005.

34. Google press release, "China, Google News and Source Inclusion," (Mountain View, CA: September 27, 2004).

35. Reporters Without Borders press release, "Google-Yahoo Market Battle Threatens Freedom of Expression," (Paris, France: July 26, 2004).